

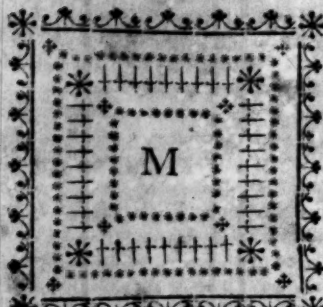


DO THOU Great LIBERTY! inspire our Souls. — And make our Lives, in thy Possession happy, — Or our Deaths GLORIOUS in thy JUST Defence!

From THURSDAY OCTOBER 20, to THURSDAY OCTOBER 27 — 1774. (No. 21.)

To the PRINTER of the NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

SIR,



UCH has been said concerning the strength and importance of the colonies, and many invidious comparisons formed by different writers in contrasting their power, with that of the Mother-Country, yet the opinions in dispute are agitated with as much warmth as ever, and in this part of the world, too many rashly conclude that numbers must enforce conviction. The topics of contention now on the anvil, have been greatly enlarged upon on both sides of the Atlantic, and the material point now before us is, how to repel the present and future views of the British senate, and after silencing the authority of the laws, to preserve our independence for ages to come. This laudable purpose must depend for its success on the justice of our cause, the exertion of superior talents, and the closest union amongst ourselves: yet unanimity itself tho' essential to every great design, cannot remedy the defects of schemes ill concerted in their origin, nor can any thing but madness and confusion arise from such hasty confederacies, as are the immediate result of despair. The clamorous voice of men, who hope by destroying the laws to exercise their capricious passions with impunity, can merit no serious attention, though ripened into settled resolutions. Some assert that the British statutes are not binding in all cases whatsoever, if this notion be admitted on which the American writers lay a great stress when they disapprove their models, the principles on which they would receive some and reject others, must be fundamentally wrong: as the same pleas of necessity cannot consist with the constitutional policy of the state, be urged in justification of both. It is impossible to foresee the event of every step which imagination may suggest, but if theoretical flights which conspire to encrease the present phrenzy were reducible to practice, the present form of government would soon be annihilated.

The Congress may derive some respect from the virtues of particular members, but its dignity cannot without some diminution be brought in competition with that of the House of Commons: still as there are masterly designs on the carpet, and something important is expected before they break up, I shall be happy to find their decrees founded on justice and virtue, as they must in that case be supported by the principles of the constitution. This new mode of assemblage, is called the first American Parliament; but such principles are certainly republican, and from their refined policy might I think be introduced with a better grace by posterity. Though I do not often wander in the untoward paths of invective, I may be countenanced by the dogmatical scurrilities of a Scipio, or the harmless raving of Junius Americanus: the former is a spurious portrait, destitute of those manly virtues which characterized the noble Roman, the latter a faint repetition of dull dogmas too imperfect for public inspection. No writers are exempt from faults, but those who aim to excel should not banish dignity of sentiment to amuse us with empty sounds. Mr. Quincy, full of that predominant vanity and self-conceit which fanaticism inspires, has endeavoured by a furious pamphlet he lately wrote, to animate his countrymen to resist the operation of certain acts, I doubt it is rather a part only, than the whole of his principles he could patiently hear refuted. Decency and decorum forbid me to wound his tender conscience by pointing out a greater set of villains, than those whose undiminished race he so dreadfully laments. To enumerate all this gentleman's absurdities, who has so pompously founded his name and place of abode, would exceed the bounds of a News-Paper essay, but as the talk is not difficult, some indolent person may waste a few vacant hours on it at a future day. He first warns us with the poetic emblems of the inimitable Shakspeare, and, when he thinks the enthusiastic fire begins to tingle in our veins, then strives to temper our minds with the cool fragments of his pillaged threadbare metaphysics, and certainly laughs behind the curtain at having set forth doctrines to the world, which they must be fools to believe, and knaves to practise. After promising to be calm, he rises into a ferment, his patriotic zeal drowns his judgment, the reflections on the army and navy are inimical to good sense. Men vested with a public capacity must act according to orders, and admitting the faults of individuals, they must collectively from the honour and dignity of their stations, be too respectable to suffer from his private opinions. In so desperate a case where the demands of the people are arrived at an extravagant height, he produces a train of statutes, quotations, &c. to prove the virtue of former ages, and relies on them to restore the comfort and happiness of the people. I will mention one thing more, as he has laid down no regular plan of proceeding to work out their salvation from confusion, distress and despair; should those dangerous clouds which wear so formidable an aspect once break, may I not doubt his possessing that fund of original genius, that full comprehension of public business, which is required to direct a deliberative assembly? If he proves deficient, which except he be a senate of himself I think he must, I shall venture in some instances to require stronger proofs of his abilities as a lawyer, his sagacity as a politician, his virtues, as a man. — Will Fanatics while they preserve their senses, deny the authority of the state to suppress every combination to invalidate the laws? Will the extension of ungovernable will square with any frame of civil polity? Does it not endanger a dissolution of society? Can a solemn league to decry every principle of justice and equity, be supported by one virtuous member of the community? Little can be expected from power assumed on speculation, whose growth is slender, and operation dubious, influenced by passion and humour devoid of discretion and good policy, already counteracted by the superior strength of the British senate, whose decrees if pursued agreeable to the solid tenor of their formation must be permanent and decisive on the continent. I tremble to think what might be the consequence in Britain, if the discontented faction now expiring in the House of Commons, should in the phrenzy of despair establish a false Parliament

to subvert the dictates of the true one. The bishop of St. Asaph we are informed, has asserted that the American assemblies are very inferior copies of the dignity of that August House, whose jurisdiction his Lordship helps to establish; but I believe he will find it hard to reconcile some proceedings to his own mode of thinking, or to any equitable doctrine in the universe. If every sanguine Enthusiast was permitted to assist in correcting errors in religion and government; 'twould be like Jemmy Twitcher's impeaching, and might in some instances be justly applied. If speeches are now vented in open air, which would be imprudent at the dawn of a general insurrection, our schemes must be rendered abortive, and our errors will flare us in the face when there is no palliative but poison left, no relief but destruction. — Some anticipate much benefit from a foreign war; but I would seriously ask them if they wish to see England crouch to the power of France, and if TAXATION is the capital grievance: I hope fatal experience will never enable us to compare the difference between the French and English mode of collection. In a vast undertaking of intrinsic moment, more than common prudence and caution is required, we should seek a firmer barrier than distant hopes of success. — Can we look forward without emotion to the brink of that precipice, to which we have unwarily led our friends, and which may engulf us all? General Gage has been vilified and insulted in public print, by flagrant attacks on the dignity of his office as Commander of the Army, and Governor of the Province, questioning his views and intentions, to all which his polite replies evince that mildness of temper necessary to so distinguished a post, and that thorough acquaintance with the disposition of the inhabitants, which stimulates him with an honorable zeal to preserve their peace and harmony inviolable to the last extremity.

ONE OF THE CROWD.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

PETERSBURGH, July 1. The court has received intelligence from Prince Dolgorucki, General of our second army, that Lieutenant Colonel Chevalier Buchwofow, has gained three successive advantages in the environs of the river Cuban, over the adherents of Dowlet Gueray, who calls himself Khan of Crimea. The first defeat of the enemy, who were upwards of 10,000 strong, was in the defiles, 40 werstes from the Cuban, where they thought to stop the passage against our troops; the second was in a wood where they had retired after the first action. At last, they again attacked the Chevalier Buchwofow on the borders of the Cuban, but notwithstanding their superiority they were defeated, and obliged to fly beyond the river, leaving a great number of dead behind them, among whom were several of the Khan's relations. The Chevalier Buchwofow perceiving that the enemy had taken the route to the mountains passing by the town of Kapyl, crossed the Cuban with his detachment, and took that place, where he found 37 pieces of cannon charged on the ramparts, and a great quantity of Ammunition and provisions. All the inhabitants having heard of the defeat of those whom they thought invincible, had abandoned the town, so that the Chevalier Buchwofow found it a desert.

TURIN, July 8. Great preparations are making by his Sardinian Majesty for taking possession of the island of Corsica, which is ceded to him by the French. Thiscession now clearly accounts for the many arrangements and augmentations which have been for some time past making in the Sardinian army and navy. A fleet of fourteen sail of the line is now preparing at Cagliari, on board of which is to be shipped a great number of troops, under the command of the Duke de Chablais, brother to his Sardinian Majesty in order to take possession of the island.

CRONSTADT, July 26. A dreadful fire happened lately in the old town, which consumed several houses. This misfortune was followed by a storm, which ruined the districts of Zeyden and Weydenbach. This storm lasted upwards of an hour, and the force of the wind unroofed several houses; the hailstones were so large, that several men and cattle were killed and wounded by them. Scarce was the terror of this disaster overcome, than the lightning fell in the town, and set fire to several houses, which communicating to others, numbers were consumed.

GENOA, July 27. They write from Gibraltar, that Admiral Dennis is arrived there with the new English Consul for Algiers; but that notwithstanding the spirited conduct of that officer, he has not been able to prevail with the Regency to receive the Consul till some differences between the two nations are adjusted.

WARSAW, July 29. Capt. Ritckow has finished his journey into the southern provinces of Russia: he has given in his memoirs to the Imperial Academy at Petersburg: they are three in number, and in the Russian language. Among the discoveries he has made, are a number of ruins of villages, towns and cities buried in their own ruins, the most considerable of which are now reduced to mere hamlets. The Captain was not able to get any light into the causes of this devastation, neither could he discover what nation formerly peopled this vast extent of country, which must have been numerously inhabited if one may judge from the ruins of several towns, the fortifications of which are still standing, and are in the form of a bow.

Since the 23d of this month the Vistula has so overflowed its banks, that it has carried off all the wood which lay on the side, thrown down the new houses which were built behind the Quays, and carried away the bridge.

VIENNA, August 3. This day at noon a courier arrived here with the news of peace between the Russians and the Porte, having been concluded on the 17th of July, at the head quarters at Buyak Canarochi, and signed, on the part of their respective sovereigns, by Marshal Count Romanzow, and Achmed Effendi, Chiaga to the Grand Vizir.

BASTIA, July 11. When the French had defeated the rebels in the province of Niolo, a general pillage was granted to their soldiery, who, besides money, plate and other valuable effects, seized on a great number of horned cattle, (amounting to near six thousand) and did not leave the least trace of any house.

L O N D O N, August 8.

It is confidently reported that the Alexander of the North proposes making a tour incog. to France previous to the Coronation, and to take Great Britain in his way to the frontiers.

Those persons who are weak enough to blame the Americans for their just, natural, and spirited defence of their ancient rights and privileges, would, no doubt, have condemned our ancestors for their manly opposition to the various arbitrary and wicked designs of the Stuarts; and which opposition brought about not only the Abdication of that wretched run-away, James II. but also the glorious Revolution.

Can the most ancient and remote history, deduced from Nature's birth to Caesar's time, or from that period to this balderdash meridian, prove and bring forth one instance when the people addressed the legislature, that he stopped them in their career, and refused to attend further, commanding them to stop? This, even this, the milk and water G——G——hath done, to the petition and address of the injured and oppressed Americans. G——the T——d, however averse to petitions and remonstrances, hath inclined to the prayer of his people, and did once hear Mr. Beckford, but he will never hear another reply, for K——s hate truth.

There is no doubt but H——s situation is very critical; Sir Walter Raleigh lost his life on American business, but he was a warrior, a scholar, and an honest man. Few such men have been beheaded, and was there now a man so wise, it would be impolitic to kill him in this Saturnian age of lead.

The soldiers are so careless in America, that they desert daily. "Who would fardels bear" that could have land for nothing, peace plenty, and a fine country?

The M——y are now so sick of this American business, that they want the people of Boston to accept the duty on tea (to save their blushes) and then they will immediately repeal it. If the people of America are such nankee doodles to be taken in such a trap, they do not deserve the liberty they struggle for. No! let them who made the diabolical acts withdraw them. Ye Ministers do you not know 'tis glorious to repent!

The timid hares about court (and indeed there are many) begin to shrink, and even talk that Governor Hutchinson led them into all these errors by his letters. If he has erred (say they) it is fit we should suffer? let him suffer for his errors; men should be cautious how they act in the affairs of two nations!

Lord N——th begins to skulk; he feels the ribband gall his neck; he talks of haltering it to a rope, and wishes it about a certain Governor's neck.

If the Freeman will in general espouse the opposition, they are sure to be right. Patriots will not be opposed: Patriots will oppose.

The ranks of distinction in the new discovered Otaheite are divided into three classes nobility, gentry, and mobility. The native now here is of the last class. In his person he is rather taller than the middle size, tolerably well made, and so docile in his memory, that he scarcely need be told the names and uses of things twice.

Lord Sandwich's was the first house he went to after his arrival; and being shewn into the Drawing-room, where there were two or three persons, he scarcely ever regarded them, being so taken up with admiring the furniture &c.

AUGUST 9. The Ottoman Minister, who has been here some time, has already had several conferences with our ministers. It is given out that he is charged to procure, by the mediation of our court, an accommodation between Russia and his Sovereign; and to take certain arrangements to restore the Levant trade, for the benefit of the English and Ottoman subjects. These two objects have been seriously examined in council.

We hear that the treaty between the Electorate of Hanover and the court of Berlin, for the exchange of some territories, is not the only thing in agitation; but that a treaty between the Courts of London and Berlin, in which some northern powers are concerned, is in some forwardness.

A letter from Genoa, dated July 10, says, "Since the intelligence has been received here of the cession which the court of Versailles has made to his Majesty of Sardinia of the island of Corsica, the Republic seems to have given up all hopes of ever recovering it, and are endeavouring to make some advantageous treaties with his Sardinian Majesty, which he seems very readily inclined to come into; however, the naval preparations which have been some time making, are still carrying on."

The Piece of Niolo, in the island of Corsica, till very lately remained unconquered. The threats of the severest punishment, nor death itself, could intimidate those assertors of the liberty of their country, to surrender to the French. The influence of religion was left yet untried: The persuasive eloquence of Aquaviva, one of their Priests, induced the unfortunate inhabitants to submit, on the most solemn assurances of pardon. The French troops entered this district peaceably. But soon after forty-two prisoners of the most suspected families, fell victims to Gallic perfidy and revenge; amongst whom were two nephews of the messenger of peace the priest Aquaviva, eleven underwent the cruel torture of the wheel, and expired in the sight of their deluded countrymen; the remainder were cast into the dungeons of Bastia. After this the whole district of Niolo, was left a prey to the ravage of the soldiery; and to revenge the loss of those who fell in various previous encounters, they set no bounds on their insatiable fury. One Capracinta, single and unsupported, ventured to defend the entrance of his house, against a detachment commanded by an officer in the French service, and many fell by the single hand of this hero. Exasperated at such uncommon and heroic resistance, the remainder of the French detachment dragged the wife of Capracinta to her husband's house, and menaced her to instant death, if she did not prevail upon him to submit; which having in vain attempted, they compelled this unfortunate woman to set fire to the house; and thus Capracinta fell a victim to French barbarity, and the liberties of Corsica.

12. Upon a very moderate computation it appears, that 60,000 men have been slaughtered every campaign while the war continued between the Turks and Russians.

Innoculation, which was lately out of repute in France, is now come so much into vogue, that an hospital is going to be erected for the practice of it in the environs of Paris.

Wednesday being the anniversary of the day when the free Burgesses of Newcastle gained their cause against their magistrates, with regard to the Town moor, a numerous meeting of the Burgesses of that place assembled at Mrs. Will's, the Hole in the Wall, Fleet street, all friends of Phipps and Delaval, and had an elegant entertainment in honour of that day. The sons of Tyne on this occasion set an example to the metropolis itself: for joy and liberty, moderation and temperance, were joined with such propriety, that every thing agreeable, and nothing unbecoming, was promoted at this meeting. When supper was ended, Mr. Davison, surgeon, entered in the character of the Genius of Tyne, and the dress of a shepherd, and sung the following song, composed on the occasion:

On Tyne's sweet banks, while free to rove,
And tune my artless reed to love,
I envy not the vernal throng
That dance to ev'ry Courtier's song,
Freedom's my theme, and evermore shall be,
The sons of Tyne shall evermore be free:
My rural pipe I'll tune to play
The honours of this jovial day;
To Glynn my song shall laurels bring,
And ev'ry worthy Patriot sing.

Freedom's my theme, &c.

When Mr. Davison had finished his part, Mr. R—d next entered, and sang the following song to the praise of Phipps and Delaval:

Come all ye loyal freemen who love King and land,
For Phipps and for Delaval now let to your hand;
To honour we call you, and not to be slaves,
That our sons may be free when we're laid in our graves.
Let Britons be loyal and stand to their cause,
And, freemen, be ready,
Steady, boys, steady,
To support Magna Charta, and obey King and laws.
Though courtiers may call us licentious and mad,
Let us seek for redress while redress may be had;
The time now approaches when freedom's our own,
And we'll then treat with scorn past affronts from the throne.
Let Britons be loyal, &c.
John Wilkes was in goal by a stretch of the laws,
Some folks call it justice, but we know the cause:
Let us guard our liberties, lest the catchpoles come in;
For when rogues are in power, breach of law is no sin.
Let Britons be loyal, &c.
But since their approaches an election again,
Let freemen be sure to promote honest men;
Who attempts for to bribe you, be sure he's a knave;
And he who is brib'd is, at least, but a slave.
Let Britons, be loyal, &c.

A very important article of intelligence is received by the last packet from the Hague, viz. That the States General have renewed the antient treaty of Oliva with the King and republic of Poland.

The following inscription is copied from a tomb stone in the church yard of Hedon in Holderness, Yorkshire:

Here lieth the body of
WILLIAM STRUTTON.

Buried the 18th of May, 1724, aged 79; who had by his first wife twenty-eight children,

And,
By a second wife, seventeen;
Was father to forty-five,
Grandfather to eighty-six,
Great Grandfather to ninety-seven,

And,
Great Great Grandfather to twenty three:
In all, two hundred and fifty-one.

19. An Evening paper says, some alarming accounts are said to be received express from Boston, which have thrown the ministry into very great confusion, as it was a circumstance they were not at all guarded against. The particulars have not as yet transpired; but the substance is, that numbers of the soldiery, partly from inclination, and partly from offers of land and settlements from the natives, have gone over to the popular side.

It is said that a battalion of the guards will have orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Boston on the shortest notice.

Extract from the Letter to the Earl of Chatham on the Quebec Bill.

"Let us now, my Lord, see what is the fund for an English jury in Canada. The number of Freeholders (I do not say there are none) is small indeed; but there are about three hundred Englishmen, who are house-keepers, and of these perhaps thirty or forty are of the rank of merchants and tradesmen; the rest are disbanded soldiers, most of them soldiers; and it is a melancholy consideration, that their chief traffic is in spirituous liquors, of which they share pretty largely with their customers, the common soldiers. The Courts of Justice sit once a week. The number of the better sort of English will not afford one legal pannel in the whole year, and insufficient to do the business of juries; even supposing them to give up their time, and every other occupation, to that service only: Mr. Mafeser's therefore admits, that the burthen of attendance would be intolerable (without pay) and he proposes five shillings a head for every time they serve. Thus the office of Jurymen would become a trade, indeed, that none of the better sort would follow, but must fall of course upon those veterans who have left the army for the gin-shop. Such must be the English Jury in Canada, without freeholders, without challenge, without change, and, in short, without one attribute of an English Jury. Corruption optimi fit pessima is a true old adage; and I speak it as a proof of the perfection of an English Jury, that in an imperfect state it would be the worst way of trial upon earth."

Attorney General for the Province of Quebec.

Extract of a letter from WARSAW, July 3.

"The Prussian and Austrian troops still keep making advances towards this city, and as M. Benoit and the Austrian Resident have retired, a siege is soon expected; in consequence of this expectation provision is absolutely making; the troops from the places contiguous are called within the walls of the city, which are much strengthening now, ammunition, stores, &c. are laying in, and in fact every preparation is making for defence. The Delegates have absolutely refused according to the Prussian proposition, and are broke up."

Extract of a Letter from Vienna, July 16.

"His Imperial Majesty arrived here this morning from Badweiss, in Bohemia, where (as it is said) he was present inco, at the review of a camp of artillery. No stranger whatsoever was admitted into that camp during a term of twelve days; from which circumstances the report took its origin, that he was at Paris during that time; and a letter from Augsburg asserts, that he was seen there among the train of Prince Roman on the 10th instant."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, July 29.

"The treasury belonging to the late King, said to have been found in bills of different banks, and other securities, is now said to amount to upwards of 400,000,000 livres, which exceeds the annual revenue of France.

This sum, enormous as it seems, is by some looked upon as possible to have been accumulated by the late Monarch, who was lately grown so avaricious, that he would rather sign a pension for 10,000 livres, than give 500 livres out of his strong box.

Extract of a letter from Regensburg, dated July 29.

"Baron Borie, the Directorial Ambassador, has declared in the name of the Empress Queen, in the presence of several members of

the Diet, assembled in the palace of Baron Tour and Taxis, that whereas the King of Great Britain, as Elector of Hanover, and particularly his ministers there, constantly oppose the good intentions and undertakings of her Apostolic Majesty; she is therefore determined to deal in the same manner with regard to every point in view of his Britannic Majesty, and of his ministers of Hanover. The Baron then was asked by the Assembly for the particulars which gave such offence to the Empress Queen; but he answered, that he had no order to lay those complaints before them, nor did he know them, his orders only being to make the above declaration."

S A L E M, October 7.

Yesterday morning about three o'clock a most terrible fire broke out here, which began in a store belonging to, and just by the dwelling house of Peter Frye, Esq; in King-street, which raged to a degree never before known in this town or county, whereby a great number of buildings were destroyed, with a great quantity of merchandise, furniture, &c. when it dwelling-houses, stores &c. were burnt: The fire proceeded to the court-house, which caught from Messieurs Brittons and Ropes, the opposite corner and kept in flames near a quarter of an hour, and in all probability must have been consumed, with the great meeting house, but a few feet from it, and of course (the tide being down and buildings very dry) by a successive communication, a very large proportion of the most populous part and buildings by the main street, with a valuable property of the town would inevitably have shared the same fate had not the fortunate arrival of two Marblehead engines, attended by some hundreds of the most respectable inhabitants of that town, happened at the very critical juncture: by whose spirited assistance and vigorous exertions (joined to those of the foreigners belonging to merchantmen and other vessels in this harbour, with many other gentlemen strangers that night lodging in town, then active with the inhabitants of this and the neighbouring towns) the flames on the court house were providentially extinguished, and any further progress happily prevented. The means whereby it began are yet utterly undiscovered. The loss is computed to be at least twenty thousand pounds.

We hear that Mrs. Field, as aged lady, who lived with her son in one of the houses that was consumed, by some accident struck her head against the chimney just as she was going to quit the house, and expired immediately; but her remains were timely removed from the ruins.

Yesterday Samuel Smith, formerly a soldier belonging to a regiment at Halifax, was committed to his Majesty's goal in this town on suspicion of stealing a number of silver spoons from the sufferers in the late fire.

Same day one Samuel White was also committed for stealing a number of beaver hats from one of the sufferers.

October 11. A small cask of tea, bro't to this town in a Boston waggon, was burnt in School-street, on Tuesday last, in the presence of several hundred spectators.

WEDNESDAY last the Members chosen in consequence of Governor Gage's writ for calling a General Assembly, met at the court-house in this town, pursuant to the precepts; and after waiting a day without being admitted to the usual oaths, which should have been administered by the Governor or other constitutional officers; and having chosen the Hon. John Hancock, Esq; to be their chairman, and Benjamin Lincoln, Esq; clerk, they proceeded to business, and passed the following resolves.

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay.

In the court-house at Salem, October 7, 1774.

WHEREAS his Excellency Thomas Gage, Esq; did issue writs bearing date the first of September last, for the Election of members to serve as Representatives in a great and general court, which he did "think and appoint" to be convened and holden the 5th day of October instant, at the court-house in this place: and whereas a majority of members duly elected in consequence of said writs, did attend at said court-house the time appointed, there to be qualified according to charter for taking seats and acting as Representatives in said great and general court; but were not met by the governor or other constitutional officers by him appointed for administering the usual oaths, and qualifying them thereto. And whereas a proclamation bearing date the 18th of September last, and published in sundry news-papers, with the signature of his Excellency, contains many reflections on this province, as being in a tumultuous and disorderly state and appears to have been considered by his Excellency as a constitutional discharge of all such persons as have been elected in consequence of his Excellency's said writ. The members aforesaid so attending, having considered the measures which his Excellency has been pleased to take by his said proclamation, and finding them to be unconstitutional, unjust, and disrespectful to the province, think it their duty to pass the following resolves.

Therefore, resolved as the opinion of said members,

1. That by the Royal Charter of the province, the Governor for the time being, is expressly obliged to convene "upon every last Wednesday in the month of May, every year for ever, and at such other times as he shall think fit and appoint a great and general court." And therefore that, as his Excellency had thought fit, and by his writ appointed a great and general court to be convened on the first day of October instant, his conduct in preventing the same is against the express words, as well as true sense and meaning of the charter, and unconstitutional; more especially as by charter his Excellency's power "to adjourn, prorogue and dissolve all great and general courts" doth not take place after said courts shall be appointed, until they have first "met and convened."

2dly. That the constitutional government of the inhabitants of this province being by a considerable military force at this time attempted to be superseded and annulled, and the people under the most alarming and just apprehensions of slavery, having in their laudable endeavours to preserve themselves therefrom, discovered upon all occasions the greatest aversion to disorder and tumult; it must be evident to all attending to his Excellency's said proclamation, that his Representations of the province, as being in a tumultuous and disorderly state, are reflections the inhabitants have by no means merited: and therefore that they are highly injured and unkind.

3dly. That as the pretended cause of his Excellency's proclamation for discharging the members elected by the province in pursuance of his writs has for a considerable time existed, his Excellency's conduct in refusing to issue said proclamation (had it been in other respects unexceptionable) but a few days before the court was to have been convened, and thereby unavoidably putting to unnecessary expence and trouble a great majority of members from the extremities of the province, is a measure by no means consistent with the dignity of the province; and therefore it ought to be considered, as a disrespectful treatment of the province, and as an opposition to the reconciliation between Great-Britain and the colonies so ardently wished for by all the friends of both.

IV. That some of the causes assigned as aforesaid for his unconstitutional and wanton prevention of the general court, have in all good governments been considered among the greatest reasons for convening a parliament or assembly, and therefore the proclamation is considered as a further proof, not only of his Excellency's dissatisfaction towards the province, but of the necessity of its most vigorous and immediate exertions for preserving the freedom and constitution thereof.

Upon a motion made and seconded, Voted, That the members aforesaid do now resolve themselves into a Provincial congress, to be joined by such other persons as have been or shall be chosen for that purpose, to take into consideration the dangerous and alarming situation of public affairs in this province, and to consult and determine on such measures as they shall judge will tend to promote the true interest of his Majesty, in the peace, welfare and prosperity of the province.

Copy Attest.

BENJA. LINCOLN, CLK.

BOSTON, October 3.

At a Convention of a Committee for the County of Worcester, held by adjournment, at the Court-House in said Worcester, on the 29th August, and continued by adjournments to the 27th day of September, the following votes and resolves passed, viz.

VOTED, That if there be an invasion or danger of an invasion in any town in this county, that then such town shall be the committee of correspondence, or some other proper persons, send letters by post immediately to the committee or the adjoining towns, who shall send to other committees in the town adjoining them, that they all come properly armed and accoutred to protect and defend the place invaded.

Voted, That it be recommended to the military officers in this county, that they resign their offices to their respective colonels.

Voted, That the field-officers in this county resign their offices, and publish such resignation in all the Boston news-papers.

Voted, That it be recommended to the several towns in this county, to choose proper and a sufficient number of military officers for each of their towns.

Voted, To accept the report of the committee respecting the civil officers of this county, which is as follows.

Whereas the late act of Parliament, intitled, An Act for the better regulating his Majesty's government of the Massachusetts-Bay, is evidently designed to prevent any civil officers from holding their places by virtue of the charter thereof, and as it is necessary till further provision may be made: therefore,

Resolved, That the justices of the peace for this county, who were in said office the last day of June past, except Timothy Ruggles, John Murray and James Putnam, Esquires, be hereby desired to act in said office as single justices, except in judicial proceedings merely civil. Also, that the judges of probate, Sheriff and Coroners, who were in said offices the last day of June past, exercise their respective offices, till the rising of the provincial congress, proposed to sit at Concord, on the second Tuesday of October next, notwithstanding any pretended supercedias that may be sent them or any of them, or any proclamation designed to prevent them from holding and exercising their said offices: And we hereby also recommend to the people in this county, that they consider and treat them as being in their said offices, and support and defend them in the execution thereof according to the laws of this province.

Voted, As the opinion of this body, that the sheriff do not adjourn the superior court appointed by law to be held this day, and that he retain such as are or may be committed as criminals in his custody until they have a trial.

Resolved, That as the ordinary courts of justice will be delayed in consequence of the late arbitrary and oppressive acts of the British parliament, we would earnestly recommend it to every inhabitant of this county, to pay his just debts as soon as possible, without any disputes or litigations. "And if any disputes concerning debts or trespasses should arise, which cannot be settled by the parties, we recommend it to them to submit all such causes to arbitration, and if the parties or either of them shall refuse so to do, they ought to be considered as co-operating with the enemies of this country."

Voted, To accept the report of the committee relative to the instructing the representatives for this county, which is as follows:

That it be recommended to the several towns and districts that they instruct their representatives who may be chosen to meet at Salem in October next, absolutely to refuse to be sworn by any officer or officers, but such as are, or may be appointed according to the constitution, or to act as one branch of the legislature in concert with the other, except such as are, or may be appointed and supported according to the charter of this province; and that they refuse to give their attendance at Boston, while the town is invaded with troops and ships of war, and should there be any thing to prevent their acting with such a Governor and Council as is expressly set forth in the charter, that then they immediately repair to the town of Concord, and there join in a provincial congress with such other members as are, or may be chosen for that purpose, to act and determine on such measures as they shall judge proper, to extricate this colony out of their present unhappy circumstances.

Voted, That it be recommended to the several towns and districts in this county, that they provide themselves immediately with one or more field-pieces, mounted and fitted for use; and also a sufficient quantity of ammunition for the same; and that the officers appoint a suitable number of men out of their respective companies to manage said field-pieces.

Whereas the people of this county are under solemn obligations not to purchase any goods, that shall be imported from Great-Britain after the last day of August 1774, which they determine most sacredly to adhere to until our many grievances be redressed, therefore,

Voted, That it be recommended, and we do earnestly recommend it to the committees of correspondence or select men in the several sea-port towns in this province, to appoint or cause to be appointed, committees to inspect the imports that have or shall be made since the last day of August aforesaid, and publish all such in the Boston news-papers with the names of the importers, that so we may cheerfully avoid all such in our dealings for the future.

Voted, to choose a standing committee for the county, to correspond with the committees of correspondence for the several counties and elsewhere, as they shall think proper: Also to prepare matters proper to lay before this body at their several meetings, to give the earliest intelligence to the several committees in this county, of any new attack upon the liberties of this people, and call a county convention at any time, as occasion may require.

Therefore, Voted, That the committee of correspondence for the towns of Worcester and Leicester, be a committee for the purposes aforesaid, and that Messrs. Thomas Denny, Joseph Henshaw and Joshua Biegelow, be added to the above committee.

Voted, To take notice of Mr. Sheriff Chandler, for carrying an address to Governor Gage.

Voted, That a committee wait on the Sheriff, and require his attendance before this body, for presenting (with others the justices of the county of Worcester) the address to Governor Gage.

Voted, That the following declaration signed by the sheriff, should be accepted,

Whereas the convention of committees have expressed their uneasiness to the sheriff of this county, now present before the convention, for presenting with others, an address to Governor Gage, which he frankly declares was precipitately done by him; that he is sorry for it, and disclaims any intention to do any thing against the minds of the inhabitants of this county; and had he known it would have given offence, he would not have presented said address.

G. CHANDLER.

As the several regiments in this county are large and inconvenient, by the increase of its inhabitants since the first settlement of said regiments. Therefore, voted, That they be divided into seven distinct regiments, in the following manner, viz.

1st. Worcester, Leicester, Holden, Spencer and Paxton.
2d. Sutton, Oxford, Sturbridge, Charlton and Dudley.
3d. Lancaster, Boston, Harvard, Lunenburg, Leominster, Fitchburg, Ashburnham and Westminister.
4th. Brookfield, Western, Braintree, Hardwick and Oakham.
5th. Rutland, Hutchinson, Peterham, Athol, Templeton, Winchendon, Royalston, Hubbard's-Town and Princeton.
6th. Southborough, Westborough, Northborough, Shrewsbury and Grafton.
7th. Mendon, Uxbridge, Northbridge, Upton and Douglas.

Voted, That it be recommended to the several towns in this county, to choose proper, and a sufficient number of military officers for each of their towns; and that the Captains, Lieutenants and Ensigns in each regiment, who are chosen by the people, do convene on or before the tenth day of October next, at some convenient place for each regiment, and choose their field officers, to command the militia, until they be constitutionally appointed; and

that it be recommended to the officers in each town in this county, to inlist one third of the men in their respective towns, between sixteen and sixty years of age, to be at a minute's warning; and that it be recommended to each town in this county, to choose a sufficient number of men as a committee to supply and support those troops that shall move upon any emergency.

Voted, That this meeting be adjourned to the first Tuesday in December next.

Attest. WILLIAM HENSHAW, Clerk.

NEWPORT in (Rhode-Island) October 17.

Last Tuesday arrived here the ship *Charlotte*, Capt. Rogers, from London, which he left the 15th of August, and brought with him Mr. Samuel Dyre, of Boston; who gives this account of himself:—That on the 6th of July last, early in the morning, he was kidnapped by the soldiers in Boston, in consequence of orders from Col. Maddison, and carried into the camp, confined in irons, and kept so till early next morning, when he was conveyed on board the Captain, Admiral Montague, still in chains. When he was first confined in the camp, Col. M.—asked him who gave him orders to destroy the tea, to which he replied nobody; the Col. said he was a damn'd liar, it was King Hancock, and the damn'd sons of liberty, and if he did not tell he would be sent home in the ship Captain, where he should be hung like a dog; then told him to prepare a good story, that General Gage would come to examine him, &c. but General Gage never came to examine him. He was kept on board the Admiral's ship 3 or 4 days, in irons, before he failed; when the ship arrived at Portsmouth, Dyre was sent up to London in irons, and examined three times before Lord North, Sandwich, and the Earl of Dartmouth, respecting the destruction of the tea; but finding nothing against him, they sent him back to the ship in irons; when he got on board he was discharged, without receiving one farthing of wages.—He then travelled up to London, 70 miles, (having about 6 coppers in his pocket) and made his complaint to the Lord Mayor, who treated him with great humanity; as did the sheriffs of London, and many other gentlemen, who will supply him with any sum of money to carry on a suit against those governmental kidnappers in Boston, in case he can prove his charge, for which purpose he set out for Boston the day he arrived here. Dyre further said, he was offered purges of Guineas in England to accuse certain gentlemen in Boston with ordering him to help to destroy the tea. We must leave time to unfold this dark, very dark affair of governmental kidnapping, which is a true span of Hell, nursed up by the church of ROME!! 'Tis practiced almost every day, in France, Spain, Portugal, and almost every other Roman-Catholic country. Mr. Lee, one of the Sheriffs of London, wrote several letters by Dyre, in his favour, to some gentlemen in Boston.

Last Friday Capt. Baron, and on Saturday Capt. John Thurston, arrived here from Lisbon: Capt. Thurston, who came away the 4th of September, says they had an account that the negotiations of Peace between the Russians and Turks was broke off, and that they were preparing for a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Capt. Holland's company of surveyors is now taking a survey of the coasts of this colony.

We have good reason to think, the Lord Dartmouth has transmitted a number of copies of a sophistical, ministerial pamphlet, in defence of the Canada bill, to every Governor in America, with the vain hopes of reconciling the free and Protestant Americans to the detestable act, calculated to enable the ministry to exert the whole force of the French Papists in that colony, to destroy the British Protestant colonies; and to establish the most arbitrary and despotic government throughout America.—Query, Whether this confederation of a Secretary of State, in spreading pamphlets in America, written by some hiring tool of the ministry (perhaps a wretched Gazetteer) is a proof of the boasted almighty power and authority of parliament?

QUEBEC, SEPTEMBER 20.

To His Excellency GUY CARLETON, Esq; Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Quebec, &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's Canadian subjects, in the city of Quebec, are deeply impressed with the most lively gratitude for the protection your Excellency has afforded us, and the care and solicitude you have taken to render us happy and easy, call upon us to congratulate you on your happy arrival in this metropolis.

Suffer us to express the satisfaction we feel from the favour which his most excellent Majesty, our Sovereign Lord, has conferred on us, by placing you, Sir, (who is very justly titled our protector and father) at our head, to rule over us, to guide and establish the government of this province, upon an happy, firm and lasting foundation, by putting in force the act which his most gracious Majesty and his parliament have been pleased to pass for this province. We know that we owe to your Excellency alone; the gracious treatment of his most sacred Majesty and the parliament, are obligations we never shall forget, but always acknowledge with the most respectful gratitude.

We desire through you to offer at the foot of the throne of our most gracious and beloved sovereign, our assurances of the most profound respect, our attachment, and inviolable fidelity, (confirmed by an oath) and to assure him, that he has no subjects more faithful or dutiful than the Canadians, and that we will be at all times and on all occasions ready to sacrifice our lives and fortunes in the defence of his sacred person, his crown, his parliament, and his arms. Knowing your prudence, moderation, equity, the uprightness and goodness of your heart, we flatter ourselves your administration will prove propitious to our wishes, and that your Excellency will be pleased, according to the tenor of the act you have obtained in our favour, to suffer us to participate in the rights and privileges of English citizens.

We shall never cease to offer up our prayers to Heaven for the prosperity and preservation of your Excellency, her Ladyship your illustrious consort, and your family, who will forever be held dear in the remembrance of the Canadians.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 10.

Extract of a letter from Quebec, dated September 20.

General Carleton (with his lady and family) arrived here last Sunday afternoon, and was received by the Lieutenant Governor, and all the French Clergy, at his landing, when he had the honour to be kissed by the Bishop, and afterwards very genteely introduced Popery, by placing him at his right hand in the chaise, in which manner he proceeded with him to the castle. He has since been visited by every Frenchman, down to the meanest people in the place;—but very little by the beggarly English (as we hear he has been pleased to call them) and who, we may naturally conclude, are in general incensed against him,—not only from his abuse of them, but also on account of the detestable Quebec act, which is solely ascribed to him, and said to have been framed under his direction.

The French have said, "That now all their laws will be made by the General and the Bishop,"—and in fact, if the General was a Roman Catholic he could not show them more respect than he does.

The few English merchants here have made up a collection of wheat for the Bostonians, and have shipped them 1000 bushels in a brig belonging to Boston, Captain Howes, who carries it freight free, and sailed about 10 days ago.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.

Last Sunday morning left this City, a certain David Mitchelson, with some others of the passive-obedient and non-resistant gentry. This person is one of the truly despicable addressors to the infamous traitor, Hutchinson: His sudden departure was occasioned by

a visit from some respectable Gentlemen of this city, who assured him his continuance in this place was highly disagreeable, and that was he found hereafter a certain hour on that day, they would not be answerable for the consequences that might ensue.—As we are informed there are several of the same kidney daily expected here, it is hoped this notice will render it needless for them to be waited on in the same manner.

N. B. They have taken their rout through New-York, 'tis not doubted they will meet with all the respect due to them in that city.

Extract of a letter from Boston.

The other day at the north end, I fell into conversation with an honest ship carpenter.—Very dull times Mr. R.—! "Yes, Sir, very dull!—!—!—The last vessel which was upon the stocks, in this part of the town, was launched this week, and there is to be no more set up, because the Admiral will not let them fail, after they are launched." This is very discouraging.—Don't you think it time to submit, pay for the tea, and get the harbour opened?"—"Submit! No—it can never be time to become slaves.—I have yet some pork and meal, and when they are gone, I will eat clams;—and after we have dug up all the clam banks, if the Congress will not let us fight, I will retreat to the woods. I am always sure of acorns."—What a Roman! By Heaven I glory in being "this man's fellow citizen."

HAMPTON, October 27, 1774.

INWARD ENTRY.

Polly, Captain Worsely from New-York; with loaf-sugar, rum, geneva, barr iron; apples, cheese, bread oil, and cyder.
John, Joseph Chapman from Philadelphia; with loaf-sugar, wheat-fans, chocolate; fish, salt, leather, clover-seed, shovels, bread, books, cheese, beer, cordials, rum, brandy and apples.
Thomas and Elizabeth, Capt. Freney from Hispaniola; with foreign brown sugar and molasses.
Betsey, Capt. Avery from Dominica, with rum.
Brig, George and Charlotte, Wilkinton Barzey from Salem; with oil, candles, cheese, cranberries and one horse.

CLEARED OUTWARD.

Patty, Capt. Barrotte for Barbadoes; with corn, flour, plank and shingles.
Sloop Ottley, Capt. Young for Antigua; with corn, pork and staves.
Speedwell, Capt. Fox for Rhode-Island; with coal, hemp and staves.
Bumper, Capt. Booker for Philadelphia; with wheat and hemp.
Porgey, Benjamin Fatem for Grenadoes; with scantling, shingles, bread, flour and hams.
St. Andrew, Charles Rothery for New-York; with hemp, wheat, corn and potatoes.
Penelope, William Walker for London; with tar, turpentine, and staves.
Unity, Charles Church, for Rhode-Island; with wheat, corn, peas, potatoes, staves and heading.
Savage, per Post Entry, John D—, for Rhode-Island; with corn, flour, peas and shingles.
Dolphin, Capt. Kelso for Antigua; with corn, staves, heading, hoops and shingles.
Agatha, Thomas Edgar for Maryland, with foreign molasses.
Helena, Capt. Stewart for Grenada, with scantling and shingles.
Robert, Dempsey Hutton for New-York; with potatoes and peas.
Polly, Thomas Worsely for New-York; with brown sugar, rum, hemp and treenails.
Lady Catharine, Samuel Wilkins for Antigua; with corn and plank.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. DUNCAN,

Sir,

I find in your Paper of September 13th, and some other succeeding Papers; an Advertisement signed WILLIAM ORANGE, offered to the World, which informs the Public of a Dissolution of the PARTNERSHIP, between the said ORANGE and Myself. By whose Order and from what Authority that appeared, I am at a Loss to know; not having ever given my Consent to such a Dissolution as there expressed. You will therefore be pleased to Insert the following in your next Paper, and Oblige

Your humble servant,

WILLIAM HARGRAVES.

ON the first day of May 1773, articles of copartnership were entered into, in the town of Liverpool, between William Orange and the Subscriber, by which articles the partnership was to continue for Five Years, under the particular direction and care of the said Hargraves. The terms of the said articles so far as related to me, was strictly and most punctually observed; and agreeable thereto, came over to Virginia, to take care of the concern, and the charge of the goods that were to be delivered by Mr. George Gordon, Mr. Orange's attorney in fact. Upon my arrival, I found a quantity of goods that were by no means saleable, and not answering the character given them by Orange, but willing to carry my contract into execution with Mr. Orange, his attorney Mr. Gordon, and Mr. James Marfden, merchant of this place, valued the said goods agreeable to the articles of copartnership, which I received, and credited Mr. Orange for, in the partnership books, tho' they were very far short of what he was to have delivered me by his engagement. I therefore informed Mr. Orange of this disappointment by letter, bearing date the 25th of July 1773, and then sent him an invoice of such goods as were wanting for the concern, which I desired might be sent by the first opportunity; he having fallen short considerably in the stock he was to have advanced; and in answer thereto in his letter of September 28th, 1773. he there complains of my not taking all the remains of his goods in Norfolk. (although his wife Mrs. Orange was present, and took such goods as she thought were of no value) and absolutely refused sending me out any more goods, and tells me to get them where I could; although he had expressly covenanted by his agreement to make the goods in Norfolk, including the stock advanced by me after being valued a capital of 1000 l. current money of Virginia, from which he then had to advance L. 520, 8, 7; 2-4ths his old remains of Norfolk, being only valued to L. 265, 7, 6; 1-4th, and my stock amounting to L. 214, 3, 10, 2-4ths; upon receipt of which I wrote him a letter bearing date 19th of December 1773, informing him of his having broke his engagement and contract with me in not supplying me with the goods to the amount agreed on; and told him in that letter he must abide the consequence: But concluded the letter with telling him, that I was willing to take the whole concern on myself, and pay him in five years the amount of what he had advanced, to be paid annually at five different payments (the whole sum being the L. 265, 7, 6, 1-4th before mentioned) but would pay no interest, or give no other security than my own bond, and in case he did not approve of that offer, he must suffer the consequences of the breach of his contract with me, which he knew he had been guilty of; and that his contract and letters now in my possession would prove it. In answer to which I received a letter from Mr. Orange, dated January 15th, 1774. in which he tells me that he would accept of my proposal and take my bonds as proposed at five different payments for five years with interest from the date, and would dissolve the partnership, and that I might cancel the articles of agreement, and give such bonds to Captain Gordon. Up-

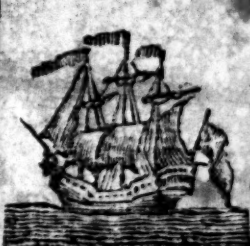
on perusing which letter, finding that Orange had added the terms of interest to be paid from the date, contrary to my express offer, on the 1st July 1774. I wrote him for answer, that I would never come into the terms he had there proposed, and that I should expect he would comply with his first contract with me, in respect to keeping me constantly supplied with goods, or that I should agreeable to the power vested in me at the commencement of the partnership, purchase goods for the use of the concern and charge him with the advance price. In answer to this by a letter dated the 14th August 1774. Mr. Orange informs me that he thinks the proposal made by him to me for dissolving the partnership was advantageous to me, and tells me if I do not accept of it that he shall come over himself, and we must go to law to settle this matter; this is the last letter that passed between us.

The PUBLIC will therefore judge, whether upon considering the above that a dissolution of the partnership has taken place by our mutual consent, and may be assured that I am conscious to myself of never having been guilty of the least breach of contract on my part; and that I shall continue to carry it on during the limited time, and should that bring Mr. Orange to Virginia, I may with greater confidence do justice to myself for the injury intended me, by this said Orange and his abettors.—I have proper credentials for what I have here inserted.

WILLIAM HARGRAVES.

Norfolk, October 25, 1774.

For CHARTER, or Private SALE.



The SHIP NEPTUNE,
ARCHIBALD WHITE, Master;
Burthen about 400 Hogheads, or
10,000 bushels.—For terms, apply
to
ANTHONY WALKER,
JOHN LAWRENCE.

Norfolk, October 25, 1774.

6 w.

The Subscriber intends for Philadelphia soon, and to return again in a few weeks. JOHN CALLIS.

CURRITUCK, OCTOBER 25 1774.

CABIN-POINT, OCTOBER 10, 1774.

AS the Store kept by me on account of LOGAN GILMOUR, & Co. at Mr. JAMES BELCHES is discontinued; All persons indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate Payment to Mr. JOHN MACKAY; who is properly empowered to receive the same.

Those who have it not in their power to make present Payment, are earnestly desired to settle their Accounts, by giving Specialty's to Mr. MACKAY; who attends at Cabin-Point for that purpose.

JOHN STEWART.

A ROAD finished, over the GREAT, or DISMAL SWAMP, fit for Carriages to pass.—This may certify all whom is may concern, that Capt. Gideon Lamb, has finished the Great SWAMP ROAD; leading from Lebanon in Currituck, to Pasquotank County; in a good and sufficient Manner, and according to Agreement. Given under our Hands, this 8th Day of October, 1774.

JOSEPH WILSON,
PETER CARTWRIGHT,
JAMES WILSON,
WILLIAM SCARBOROUGH,
JOHN NORTHERN.

Commissioners.

The Subscriber desires all the GENTLEMEN, who have not paid in their Subscription-Money, for making the above mentioned Road; would make immediate payment to the following Gentlemen, viz. Mr. ROBERT GILMOUR, Mr. RICHARD TEMPLEMAN, Mr. FERREBEY HODGES in Virginia; and Mr. JOSEPH RICHARDSON, Bridge-Town, North-Carolina; or to

Gentlemen, your Obedient Servant,

GIDEON LAMB.

To the Public.

ROBERT STEEL, Staymaker in Church-Street, Norfolk, has received by the late Capt. Nicks from London; a genteel assortment of fresh Goods, fit for carrying on his business, in which he will to the utmost of his power endeavour to give satisfaction, and please those Ladies who may be so kind as employ him, and would always wish to finish their Work, agreeable to the neatest taste and newest fashion; on moderate terms.

He is extremely sensible of their goodness hitherto, and wishes for a continuation of it.

Orders from Town or Country will be carefully attended to, and punctually answered.—Customers at a distance, may depend on my endeavours, to have their work done with the utmost dispatch.

ROBERT STEELE.

Norfolk, October 12, 1774.

PAINTING, CARVING, and GILDING, of SHIPPING in the LONDON TASTE, executed in the neatest Manner by the subscriber:

SUCH as Ships Heads, Taffarells, quarter-piece and Badges.—Gentlemen who are pleased to Favour him with their Commands, may depend on the greatest Punctuality and Dispatch.—All sorts of ornamental Embellishments in Painting, will be done in the most approved Taste.

Colonel VREAL'S Wharf, } THOMAS MASON
Portsmouth, July 27, 1774 } from London.

P O E T R Y.

VIRGINIA BANISHING TEA.
By A LADY.

BEGON pernicious baneful Tea,
With all Pandora's ills possess'd;
Hylon, no more beguiled by thee,
My noble sons shall be oppress'd,
To Britain fly where gold enslaves,
And venal men their birthright sell;
Tell NORTH, and his brib'd clan of knaves,
Their bloody Acts, were made in Hell.
In HENRY's reign those Acts began,
Which sacred rules of justice broke;
NORTH now pursues the hellish plan,
To fix on us his slavish yoke.
But we oppose, and will be free,
This great good cause we will defend;
Nor BRIBE, nor GAGE, nor NORTH's decree,
Shall make us "at his feet to bend."
From Anglia's ancient sons we came,
Those heroes who for Freedom fought;
In Freedom's cause we'll match their fame,
By their example greatly taught.
Our KING we love, but NORTH we hate,
Nor will to him submission own;
If death's our doom, we'll brave our fate,
But pay allegiance to the Throne.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

***** F O R S A L E.

IRISH linens, British and German ofsnabrigs,
sail canvas, woollens, Manchester goods, &c.
Apply to ALEXANDER WATSON.
NORFOLK, October 13, 1774.

WOOLLENS

The Subscriber has just received in, per the KING-
STON Packet, Captain JOSEPH TURNER from
HULL. A large Assortment of Coarse
WOOLLENS, viz.

SIX QUARTER Cloths with necessary Trimmings:
and other small Packages (value about 40l. sterl.
each.) Consisting of Coarse Duffels, Frizes, Fear-
noughts, Half Thicks, Bearskins, KENDAL Cottons,
Negro Blanketing, Bed Blankets, White Plating,
Rugs of different Kinds and other Goods, which he
will sell reasonable for Cash or short Credit.

JOHN STONEY.

N. B. He has likewise for sale, Seine Twine, flat and square
Bar Iron, West-India Rum, Lead-shot; Coals in said vessel, &c.
Norfolk, September 14, 1774.

I DO hereby give Notice, that the Partnership of
HARGRAVES & ORANGE is Dissolved by mutual
Agreement: Mr. HARGRAVE having purchased
my Part of the Stock, has taken the Whole on himself.
Those who have any Demands against said Con-
cern, are desired to apply to Mr. HARGRAVE.
WILLIAM ORANGE.

Norfolk, September 13th, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of June last past, a certain
JOSEPH THORP was entrusted with a considerable sum,
of Half Johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at
QUEBEC; and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with
other suspicious circumstances, it is apprehended he is gone off with
the money. He is a native of ENGLAND, about six feet high,
swarthy complexion, very dark keen eyes, and pitted with the
small pox; of a slender make, stoops as he walks, talks rather slow,
with some small impediment in his speech. He lived some time in
BOSTON, from whence he removed to QUEBEC, assuming the char-
acter of a merchant in both places; he was also once in trade in
NEW-CASTLE, VIRGINIA, and has a brother settled there.
It is believed he went on board Captain JOHN F. PRUYN, for AL-
BANY, and took with him a blue casimir, and a dark brown cloth
suit of cloaths.

Whoever secures the said JOSEPH THORP in any of his Ma-
jesty's jails on this continent, shall be entitled to ten per cent. on
the sum recovered, and the above reward of Fifty Pounds when
convicted. Apply to CURSON and SETON of New-York;
JOSEPH WHARTON, junr. of Philadelphia; ROBERT CHRISTIE,
of Baltimore; JAMES GIBSON, and Co. Virginia; JOHN BOND-
FIELD of Quebec; MELATIAH BOYNE, or JOHN ROWE of
Boston. It is requested of those who may have seen this
JOSEPH THORP, since the 19th of June last past, or know any
thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the most early
intelligence thereof to any of the above persons; or GREEN-
WOOD, RITSON, & MARSH, in Norfolk; the Favor will be
gratefully acknowledged.

All Masters of vessels are forewarned from taking him
off the Continent.

JUST imported, in the Grizey Capt. Sym, from Glasgow, Sun-
dry Packages of dry Goods; consisting of Irish Linens, Checks,
Red Tykes, Shalloons, Men and Women's Stockings, Camblets,
&c. &c. to the Amount of L. 200 Sterling in each Package—
Which will be sold at a low Advance, for Ready Money, or short
Credit, by JOHN HAMILTON.

NANSEMOND, October 25, 1774.

PROPOSALS For Printing by Subscription the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE or the AMERICAN Repository of useful Knowledge.

PLAN of the WORK.

I. A Proportion of nearly the same number of pages in each Ma-
gazine will be set apart for original American productions,
and the greatest attention given that none be admitted but such as
are of real merit. As to the subjects of these dissertations, they
may extend to the whole circle of science, including politics and
religion as objects of philosophical disquisition, but excluding con-
troversy in both. Left this should offend any, all the political con-
troversy proper for this periodical publication will fall under the
articles of news; and as for religious controversy, particularly be-
tween the different denominations of Christians, it is supposed all
judicious persons will approve its being wholly excluded.

II. The next department shall contain select essays from the
British Magazines and other modern publications. In the choice
of these, regard will be had not only to the merit of the piece in
itself, but to the importance, seasonableness, and popularity of the
subject. The Publisher has ordered all the English and Scots Ma-
gazines to be regularly sent him, and by comparing one with an-
other, and private intelligence with all, he will have the advantage
of public opinion to assist in the choice.

III. In the third place shall be inserted a list of new books,
with remarks and extracts taken from the Magazines, Reviews,
&c. &c. Care will be taken to render this part as complete and
concise as possible, and the difficulty will not be great, since it is
chiefly to select and copy so far as regards British or other European
productions. If however any friend here can add a judicious remark
or correction of other criticisms in time for the publication of our
Magazine, we shall willingly subjoin it. Whatever writings are
published in America, shall be taken notice of in the list; but to
avoid the suspicion of party or prejudice, no remarks shall be made
on them, but the subject, title, and place of publication shall be
inserted, perhaps sometimes a short extract given.

IV. The fourth section shall be devoted to the muses. And as
mediocrity is more supportable in any thing than in poetry, pains
will be taken to procure the best and newest essays in this way, al-
ways giving a preference to the productions of our own country.

V. The fifth place is to be allotted to news, and it is hoped that
these may be inserted with great advantage. The interval of a
month will enable the publisher, especially with the assistance he
has already, and further intends to procure, to distinguish between
reports or conjectures, or even intended impositions on the public,
and real incidents and transactions. This advantage is clearly to
be seen in the monthly publications at home, where the news are
much more to be depended on, than the hasty and confused ac-
count contained in the weekly papers. In these last, one paragraph
sometimes tells us that another in a preceding paper was altogether
without foundation. The reader will also please to observe, that
as the news depend upon the arrival of ships from abroad, one of
which often brings what must supply the news-papers for several
weeks, a monthly Magazine in America has not only the advantage
of conciseness and certainty in common with European Magazines,
but may in many instances have the news as soon in point of time
as the weekly papers. To all this may be added, that it will be
more permanent, and recourse easily had to it for the time and cir-
cumstances of past transactions. Fresh pieces of news, with some
particulars not necessary to be put in the body of the book, will be
sometimes printed on the blue paper cover.

VI. The sixth article will be filled with correct lists of marriages,
births, deaths and promotions. In these it will be necessary to leave
out very many contained in the English papers, but all shall be re-
tained that either from the station of the persons, their character,
their relation to America, or the singularity of the case can be sup-
posed to excite curiosity in this country. The utmost care shall be
taken to have the lists, with regard to America complete.

VII. And to the whole will be added, a correct meteorological
diary, accounts of the prices of grain and other commodities in dif-
ferent parts of the continent, the course of exchange, &c.

The publisher will be obliged to any gentleman in the mercantile
way, to suggest upon what plan some account of the departure and
arrival of vessels, that would come within the compass of this
Magazine should be conducted; as also whether an account of the
annual imports and exports at different places would be acceptable,
and how it may be obtained.

Bills of mortality from different places of America will be inserted
annually, if they can possibly be obtained so as to be depended up-
on. Hints and assistance on this subject will be acceptable.

A supplement and general Index will be published at the close of
every year.

C O N D I T I O N S.

FIRST, This work will contain six half sheets, of the same
size and fineness with the present proposals, stitched in blue
paper, as nearly as possible on the proceeding plan, leaving to our-
selves the liberty of improving or amending it as occasion may re-
quire.

SECONDLY, A copper-plate will be given with every number, or
on particular occasions as encouragement offers.

THIRDLY, Subscribers will be furnished at the reasonable price of
one shilling Virginia currency, for each month, exclusive of the
supplement, which will be one shilling more, and will contain the
same number of pages with the proceeding numbers.

Such is the plan, and such are the conditions, upon which the
publisher intends to give the first number of this Magazine to the
town; on the first Wednesday in January next, should only a suf-
ficient list of subscribers appear to defray the bare expence of the
Press:—But it is their future encouragement that must determine
him to proceed,—which, if he should be so fortunate as to obtain,
he shall punctually, on the first Wednesday of every succeeding
month, endeavour to furnish the public with an AMUSING and
INSTRUCTIVE MISCELLANY.

He therefore earnestly requests all persons who are generous
enough to encourage a literary undertaking in their own country,
to transmit their names by the first day of December next, to
R. AITKEN, opposite the
London Coffee-House, Front-Street.

* * The first number will be ornamented with an engraved head
of the great founder of this province.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are likewise taken in by all the Printers,
Book-sellers, and Country Store-keepers in America.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 20, 1774. 1 m.

THE directors of the Light-House, are desirous to
engage immediately with some person, to Cart
a quantity of stone, from Cape Henry to the place
whereon the Light-House is to be fixed, about a mile
and a half distance.

BASSETT MOSELEY.

NORFOLK, OCTOBER 4, 1774.

JUST imported, and to be sold by the Subscriber,
at his Store, next door to Mrs. Ross's: A neat
Assortment of dry Goods, which he will sell cheap for
Cash.—He has also West-India Rum by the Hog-
head; and exceeding good Port Wine for Sale.
JOHN BEGG.

Norfolk, October 19, 1774.



For CHARTER to any
Part of EUROPE.

THE New SHIP POLLY, RAULPH
ELLIOT Master; Burthen about Five
Hundred Hogheads.—For terms apply
to Captain ELLIOT, or

GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

NORFOLK, September 20, 1774.

F O R C H A R T E R,
THE BRIGANTINE



A B B Y,
JONAS HERBERT,
MASTER;

BURTHEN about 240 Hogheads,
or 8000 Bushels. For Terms,
GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

Apply to
Norfolk, October 19, 1774.

F O R C H A R T E R,
THE SHIP



B E T S E Y,
JAMES DYSART
MASTER;

BURTHEN about 400 Hogheads, or 10,000
Bushels.—For terms, apply to

JOHN LAWRENCE, & Co.

Norfolk, October 18, 1774. 6 w.

KEYSER'S FAMOUS PILLS.

FOR removing and eradicating the most confirmed
Antivenereal Disorders, to be sold at the Printing-
Office: Also the late American Editions of JULIET
GRENVILLE; QUINCY'S OBSERVATIONS on the
Boston Port-Bill; and a Variety of the newest and
most approved Books, Pamphlets and Plays.

N. B. Where Subscriptions are taken in for a new
Book, in 2 vols. entitled, A Voyage round the World,
performed by Capt. Cook, and Joseph Banks, Esq;
F. R. S.; first published by the direction of the Lords
of the Admiralty; wrote by John Hawkeiworth, L. L. D.
Ornamented with Cuts.—Price to Subscribers, 9 s.

JUST IMPORTED,

A FRESH and neat Assortment of EUROPEAN Goods,
which will be disposed of by the Subscriber,
on moderate terms, for Cash.—He has opened the
Store, lately possessed by Messrs. John Goodrich, & Co.
JOHN ALLASON.

Norfolk, October 19, 1774.

TAKEN up in HAMPTON Road, A large Sealed FLAT,
now lying at Gosport.—The OWNER on making his
Property appear: Paying for this Advertisement and Charges of
taking Her up; may call for Her.
NORFOLK, October 25, 1774.

IMPORTED in the Brig St. BEES, Capt. ISAAC THOMPSON,
from Whitehaven; the following Packages without Bills of
Lading, viz.

A. M. 1 Bundle of Steel.	
(AM) 3 Bundles containing 24 Sifters,	
and 1 Bundle of Saws.	
AMR. A Truss, No. 1.	(IG) 1 Cask No. 1 and 2.
A.P. A Truss No. 1.	2 Grates No. 3 and 4.
G.P. A Truss No. 13.	A Bundle No. 5.
T.C. A Truss No. 1.	
T.C. A Box No. 4.	

WHICH the owners may have, on proving their property, by
bills of lading or invoice, ascertaining the value, and paying the
customary freight, expences of advertising and storage, &c.

HENRY FLEMING, & Co.

WHO have for sale, a good assortment of European goods, suit-
able for the season.—Nails, cutlery, cutlery and hard-
ware of most kinds—smiths-bellows and tools—refined-sugar—
saddlers-tools and materials.

* * They continue to make and repair saddlery and harness of
all kinds; in the neatest and strangest manner, and sell upon the
lowest terms possible.—None but such as have been punctual in
their payments, need apply to them for further credit.

NORFOLK, OCTOBER 25, 1774. 3 w.

NORFOLK: Printed by WILLIAM DUNCAN and Co. by whom Advertisements, Essays, and Articles of News from
VIRGINIA, NORTH-CAROLINA, and MARYLAND, will be gratefully Received, and duly Inserted.—Advertisements, of a
moderate Length, for 3s. the first time, and 2s. each time after.—Price of the PAPER, 12s. 6d. per Annum.

WE, his Majesty's most loyal subjects, the Delegates of the several Colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Three Lower Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina, deputed to represent them in a Continental Congress, held in the city of Philadelphia, on the fifth day of September, 1774, avowing our allegiance to his Majesty, our affection and regard for our fellow-subjects in Great-Britain and elsewhere, affected with the deepest anxiety, and most alarming apprehensions at those grievances and distresses, with which his Majesty's American subjects are oppressed, and having taken under our most serious deliberation, the state of the whole continent, find, that the present unhappy situation of our affairs, is occasioned by a ruinous system of colony administration adopted by the British Ministry about the year 1763, evidently calculated for enslaving these Colonies, and, with them, the British Empire. In prosecution of which system, various Acts of Parliament have been passed for raising a Revenue in America, for depriving the American subjects, in many instances of the constitutional trial by jury, exposing their lives to danger, by directing a new and illegal trial beyond the seas, for crimes alleged to have been committed in America: And in prosecution of the same system several late, cruel, and oppressive Acts have been passed respecting the town of Boston and the Massachusetts-Bay, and also an Act for extending the province of Quebec, so as to border on the western frontiers of these Colonies, establishing an arbitrary government therein, and discouraging the settlement of British subjects in that wide extended country; thus by the influence of civil principles and ancient prejudices to dispose the inhabitants to act with hostility against the free protestant Colonies, whenever a wicked Ministry shall chuse so to direct them.

To obtain redress of these grievances, which threaten destruction to the lives, liberty, and property of his Majesty's subjects in North-America, we are of opinion, that a non-importation, non-consumption and non-exportation agreement, faithfully adhered to will prove the most speedy effectual, and peaceable measure: And therefore we do, for ourselves and the inhabitants of the several Colonies, whom we represent, firmly agree and associate under the sacred ties of virtue, honor and love of our country, as follows,

First. That from and after the first day of December next, we will not import into British America, from Great-Britain or Ireland; any goods, wares or merchandize whatsoever, or from any other place any such goods, wares, or merchandize, as shall have been exported from Great-Britain or Ireland; nor will we, after that day import any East-India tea from any part of the world; nor any molasses, syrups, paneles, coffee or piemento, from the British plantations, or from Dominica; nor wines from Madeira, or the Western Islands; nor foreign indigo.

Second. That we will neither import, nor purchase any slave imported, after the first day of December next; after which time, we will wholly discontinue the slave-trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourselves, nor will we hire our vessels, nor sell our commodities or manufactures to those who are concerned in it.

Third. As a non-consumption agreement, strictly adhered to, will be an effectual security for the observation of the non-importation, we, as above, solemnly agree and associate, that, from this day, we will not purchase nor use any Tea imported on account of the East-India company, or any on which a duty hath been or shall be paid; and from and after the first day of March next, we will not purchase or use any East-India tea, whatever; nor will we, nor shall any person for or under us, purchase or use any of those goods, wares or merchandize, we have agreed not to import, which we shall know, or have cause to suspect, were imported after the first day of December, except such as come under the rules and directions of the tenth article hereafter mentioned.

Fourth. The earnest desire we have, not to injure our fellow-subjects in Great-Britain, Ireland, or the West-Indies, induces us to suspend a non-exportation, until the tenth day of September 1775; at which time, if the said Acts and parts of Acts of the British parliament herein after mentioned are not repealed, we will not, directly or indirectly, export any merchandize or commodity whatsoever to Great-Britain, Ireland or the West-Indies, except rice to Europe.

Fifth. Such as are merchants, and use the British and Irish trade, will give orders, as soon as possible, to their factors, agents and correspondents, in Great-Britain and Ireland, not to ship any goods to them, on any pretence whatsoever, as they cannot be received in America; and if any merchant, residing in Great-Britain or Ireland, shall directly or indirectly ship any goods, wares or merchandize, for America, in order to break the said non-importation agreement, or in any manner contravene the same, on such unworthy conduct being well attested, it ought to be made public; and, on the same being so done, we will not from thenceforth have any commercial connexion, with such merchant.

Sixth. That such as are owners of vessels will give positive orders to their captains, or masters, not to receive on board their vessels any goods prohibited by the said non-importation agreement; on pain of immediate dismissal from their service.

Seventh. We will use our utmost endeavours to improve the breed of sheep and increase their number to the greatest extent, and to that end, we will kill them as sparingly as may be, especially those of the most profitable kind; nor will we export any to the West-Indies or elsewhere; and those of us who are or may become overstocked with, or can conveniently spare any sheep, will dispose of them to our neighbours, especially to the poorer sort, on moderate terms.

Eighth. That we will in our several stations encourage frugality, oeconomy, and industry; and promote agriculture, arts, and the manufactures of this country, especially that of wool; and will discountenance and discourage every species of extravagance and dissipation, especially all horse-racing, and all kinds of gaming, cock-fighting, exhibitions of shews, plays, and other expensive diversions and entertainments. And on the death of any relation or friend, none of us, or any of our families will go into any further mourning dress, than a black crape or ribbon on the arm or hat for Gentlemen, and a black ribbon and necklace for Ladies, and we will discontinue the giving of gloves and scarfs at funerals.

Ninth. That such as are venders of goods or merchandize, will not take advantage of the scarcity of goods that may be occasioned by this association, but will sell the same at the rates we have been respectively accustomed to do, for twelve months last past.—And if any vender of goods or merchandize, shall sell any such goods on higher terms, or shall in any manner, or by any device whatsoever, violate or depart from this Agreement, no person ought, nor will any of us deal with any such person, or his, or her factor or agent, at any time thereafter, for any commodity whatever.

Tenth. In case any merchant, trader, or other persons shall import any goods or merchandize after the first day of December, and before the first day of February next, the same ought forthwith at the election of the owner, to be either reshipped or delivered up to the Committee of the country, or town wherein they shall be imported, to be stored at the risque of the importer, until the non-importation Agreement shall cease, or be sold under the direction of the Committee aforesaid; and in the last mentioned case, the owner or owners of such goods, shall be reimbursed (out of the sales) the first cost and charges, the profit if any, to be applied towards relieving and employing such poor inhabitants of the town of Boston, as are immediate sufferers by the Boston Port-Bill; and a particular account of all goods so returned, stored, or sold, to be inserted in the public papers; and if any goods or merchandizes shall be imported after the said first day of February, the same ought forthwith to be sent back again, without breaking any of the packages thereof.

Eleventh. That a Committee be chosen in every county, city, and town, by those who are qualified to vote for Representatives in the Legislature, whose business it shall be attentively to observe the conduct of all persons touching this association; and when it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of a majority of any such Committee, that any person within the limits of their appointment has violated this association, that such majority do forthwith cause the truth of the case to be published in the Gazette, to the end, that all such foes to the rights of British America may be publicly known, and universally contemned as the enemies of American liberty; and thenceforth we respectively will break off all dealings with him or her.

Twelfth. That the Committee of Correspondence in the respective Colonies do frequently inspect the entries of their custom-houses, and inform each other from time to time of the true state thereof, and of every other material circumstance that may occur relative to this association.

Thirteenth. That all manufactures of this country be sold at reasonable prices, so that no undue advantage to be taken of a future scarcity of goods.

Fourteenth. And we do further agree and resolve, that we will have no trade, commerce, dealings or intercourse whatsoever, with any colony or province, in North America, which shall not accede to, or which shall hereafter violate this association, but will hold them as unworthy of the rights of freemen, and as inimical to the liberties of their country.

And we do solemnly bind ourselves and our constituents, under the ties aforesaid, to adhere to this association until such parts of the several Acts of Parliament passed since the close of the last war, as impose or continue duties on tea, wine, molasses, syrup, paneles, coffee, sugar, piemento, indigo, foreign paper, glass, and painters colour, imported into America, and extend the powers of the Admiralty courts beyond their ancient limits, deprive the American subject of trial by jury, authorise the Judge's certificate to indemnify the prosecutor from damages, that he might otherwise be liable to from a trial by his peers, require oppressive security from a claimant of ships or goods seized, before he shall be allowed to defend his property, are repealed—and until that part of the Act of the 12. G. 3 ch. 24. entitled, "an Act for the better securing his Majesty's dock yards, magazines, ships, ammunition, and stores," by which, any persons charged with committing any of the offences therein described, in America, may be tried in any shire or county within the realm, is repealed—and until the four Acts passed in the last session of Parliament, viz. that for stopping the port and blocking up the harbour of Boston—that for altering the charter and government of the Massachusetts-Bay—and that which is entitled, "an act for the better administration of justice. &c."—and that "for extending the limits of Quebec, &c." are repealed. And we recommend it to the provincial conventions, and to the committees in the respective colonies, to establish such farther regulations as they may think proper, for carrying into execution this association.

The foregoing association being determined upon by the Congress, was ordered to be subscribed by the several Members thereof; and thereupon they thereunto set their respective names accordingly.

IN CONGRESS, PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1774.

SIGNED,

PEYTON RANDOLPH, PRESIDENT.